Equal Rights

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Florence Bayard Hilles

Vice-Chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party and Vice-Chairman of the Delaware Branch, who as a member of the Home Furnishing and Remodeling Committee has been assisting in the transfer of National Headquarters from Capitol Hill to Alva Belmont House. Mrs. Hilles will speak over the Woman's Party nation-wide radio hook-up on November 27. Her subject will be "Women on the Farm."

Equal Rights

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 64.]

Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929, by Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House May 18, 1928, by Representative Frederick W. Magrady Pennsylvania.

Are Any Further Remarks Necessary?

THROUGHOUT the history of the labor movement in America the employment of women at so-called "men's work" has been, except in the clothing industry, bitterly and consistently resisted by the leaders of labor organizations. "Female labor" has been regarded as a menace to wage standards and, there not being enough jobs to go around, the men have looked upon women as intruders and have opposed their entrance into industry at every turn. As one labor leader put it, "Since we have to support women, they certainly have no right to take our jobs away."

The fiction that women work merely for pin money and enter industry as a stop gap between school and matrimony is still largely believed by labor men, with the result that the entrance of women into any new industrial field is held to be a misfortune so significant as to warrant the most drastic preventive measures. For example, not so very long ago molders were expelled from the union if they taught their trade to a woman, and every possible device was utilized to prevent women's gaining a foothold in this occupation.

While the rank and file of labor today is far more sympathetic toward women than was formerly the case, the leaders of organized labor today are just as vehemently opposed to women in industry as they ever were.

Except in isolated instances labor leaders stand at the top of the list of those who believe that the sphere of woman is the home.

That is only natural, for the first job of a labor leader in this country is to provide jobs for the men who pay his salary. Since the labor organizations are overwhelmingly made up of men, the leaders naturally desire to keep down competition from the outside, each one in his own field.

ON another page of this issue we present a graphic example of this point of view in an editorial clipped from *Labor* and entitled "The Ancient Fake of the Equal Rights Amendment."

Several statements in the editorial are so contrary to fact that we wonder how the editors had the courage to use it. For instance, the statement is made that night work affects women more injuriously than it does men, and that "women are more susceptible than men to practically all industrial poisons."

The physiologists who are working on these problems will doubtless be surprised to learn that the editors of *Labor* have completed the research so long in advance of themselves. Nobody on earth knows, at the present time, except the editors of *Labor*, whether sex counts or not in the deleterious effects of night work and industrial poisons.

But our object is not to refute unsubstantiated statements; these in time will fall of their own weight without our assistance.

Our object, using the editorial as an example, is to point out the fact that it is the height of unwisdom for women to entrust to their competitors in industry the final decision with regard to the value of the Equal Rights Amendment. Since the great majority of men labor leaders believe that "the sphere of woman is the home," they naturally wish to force women out of industry through sex-linked welfare legislation.

Since the Equal Rights Amendment conclusively prohibits this device and guarantees to women the right to compete on equal terms with men in industry it follows that the great majority of the leaders of organized labor will use every conceivable means to defeat its passage.

Labor claims that protective legislation for women only was won by the unions in a half century of bitter struggle. Presumably during the same half century that organized labor was opposing with equal bitterness the very entrance of women into industry. Here we see protective legislation in its true light as a means for keeping women out of the occupations pre-empted by the trade unions.

A representative of the American Federation of Labor appeared at Albany, New York, last year during a hearing on the No-night Work Law for women only and opposed the repeal of the law on the ground that if waitresses were permitted to work at night four thousand men waiters would lose their jobs. Such is altruism.

Let women note that legislation as well as individuals may be known by the company it keeps. Those who have opposed the entrance of women into the well-paid industries are also opposed to the Equal Rights Amendment.

Are any further remarks on this score necessary?

To Ask President's Aid On Nationality

PRESIDENT HOOVER will be asked by the National Woman's Party at the conclusion of its biennial convention December 6, 7, and 8 to aid women in their efforts to have the conference on the codification of international law at The Hague in 1930 work toward equality between men and women in nationality laws.

The exact co-operation to be asked of the President will be determined at the convention in the session of Saturday morning, December 7, when the nationality question will be discussed.

The whole question of nationality is provoking widespread interest at this time. Articles on the question by Emma Wold, authority on the subject, and Burnita Shelton Matthews, attorney, who has worked with Miss Wold, Alice Paul, and the Inter American Committee of Women on the nationality question, are appearing in legal magazines. In these articles organizations of lawyers are asked to adopt the following resolution:

"The (name of organization) calls upon President Hoover to do his utmost to see that the approaching World Conference on the Codification of International Law at The Hague in March, 1930, stands for the principle of equality between men and women in any convention that it may adopt on the subject of nationality. In particular we urge President Hoover to see that the United States delegation to The Hague Conference does not enter into any convention upon the subject which is not based upon the principle of equality."

The dinner to be held on Saturday evening will also center around International Feminism, and Doris Stevens, chairman of the Inter American Commission of Women and of the Committee on International Action of the National Woman's Party, is expected to speak.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, distinguished Feminist leader, will be present at the memorial to be held on Sunday afternoon, December 8, in the Capitol, in honor of her mother, Emmeline Pankhurst.

The original flag of the Woman's Social and Political Union of England, the organization founded and led by Mrs. Pankhurst, will head a procession of young women carrying garlands in the colors of the English militant flag, purple, white, and green. This flag will be placed near the statues of the three Equal Rights Pioneers in the crypt of the Capitol, and the young women will remain grouped around it.

Fifty members of the Young Women's Council of the Woman's Party, carrying the Woman's Party's purple, white, and gold banners, will stand as guard of honor around the crypt.

Music will accompany the processionals.

Prayer will be offered by Dr. Rieta Emerson, international president of Quota Clubs and assistant pastor of St. Paul's Church, Wilmington, Delaware. Mrs. William Kent of California will preside, and Edith Houghton Hooker of Maryland, editor of EQUAL RIGHTS, and a member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, will speak in honor of Mrs. Pankhurst.

At approximately the same time, England will honor Mrs. Pankhurst by placing her statue within a stone's throw of Parliament House in London and hanging her portrait in the National Gallery.

Elizabeth Selden Rogers of New York is assisting in preparations for the memorial by inviting women who were prominent in support of the militant campaign to be present to honor the leader who initiated the militant movement and stimulated women all over the world to battle for their rights.

AMONG the State chairmen who will present their reports in person at the opening session of the convention on December 6 are those from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Missouri, California, Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut, Colorado, and possible Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, according to present advices at new national headquarters, Alva Belmont House.

Mrs. Emile Berliner, chairman of the District of Columbia Branch, met with the executive committee of the branch at Alva Belmont House on November 7 to make plans for the reception the District of Columbia Branch will give in honor of the National Council and the delegates on December 6.

Why An Equal Rights Amendment?

Speech of Jane Norman Smith, Chairman, National Council, National Woman's Party, Over Radio, Wednesday, November 6, 1929

THE way in which women have developed in the last few years has been so rapid in pace and breathtaking in scope that there must be a question in the minds of many people as to why there should be a need in this age to discuss Equal Rights for men and women. You are probably thinking, "Women have the vote. What more do they want?"

The history of the Equal Rights movement shows that the vote was only the first step towards equality.

In 1848, when Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton called the first Equal Rights convention at Seneca Falls, New York, the contention had been for many years that women in general were incapable of learning and they were denied the educational opportunities open to men. At that time, the old English common law, which is the basic law in nearly all of our States, had not been modified to any great extent. Under it, a married woman had no legal identity. She and her husband were one and he was the one. A wife was a chattel of her husband. She had no control over herself, her property, her earnings, or the guardianship of her children.

The Equal Rights Convention of 1848 protested against this ancient concept of women. A Declaration of Sentiments was drawn up in which women demanded equality with men before the law and equal opportunities in every pursuit of life.

That was 81 years ago. Today, in spite of the remarkable achievements of women and the strides they have made in industry, business and the professions, in spite of the sweeping away of ancient customs and traditions from nearly every field of modern activity, the laws in all States applying to married women, and many applying to all women, married and single, are not yet in line with the rest of civilization. There are over one thousand discriminations against women in the laws of the United States. These laws relate, among other points, to the rights of a married woman to contract, to the guardianship of her children, the inheritance and disposal of property, to the ownership of her own labor and services, both within and without the home, and, what is more important, to the right of a woman in industry to sell her labor on the same terms as a man.

THE National Woman's Party has undertaken the task of removing these discriminations.

The National Woman's Party is a nonpartisan organization of women. It is not a political party in the sense that the Republican, Democratic or other parties are, since it has no party ticket of candidates for election to public office. We have only one plank in our platform —that to secure equality for women before the law and equal opportunities for women in every walk of life. Our mem-

bers are affiliated with the regular political parties. As individuals they may believe in and work for other objects, but the National Woman's Party as an organization takes no position on peace or war, on prohibition or anti-prohibition, nor on any other question except Equal Rights for men and women.

The Woman's Party has drafted over five hundred Equal Rights bills for introduction in State Legislatures. More than sixty-five of these bills have been passed.

SINCE this has been accomplished through separate bills amending specific State laws, you may wonder why this would not be the better way to secure Equal Rights for men and women.

We seek to improve the position of women by any method. State work has its value from an educational standpoint, but those of us who have worked in State Legislatures know that it would take another century to secure for women an equal position before the law by State method. There is nothing permanent about State laws. What one Legislature passes a subsequent Legislature may repeal. Women must be constantly watchful to safeguard the gains they have made and to prevent new sex discriminations from being written into the law.

The National Woman's Party believes that the principle of Equal Rights for men and women is so important that it should be a part of the framework of our national government. We believe that the logical sequence to the national suffrage amendment will be to secure the passage by Congress of the Equal Rights Amendment which reads, "Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States, and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

When this amendment is passed and ratified, each State will be obliged to amend its laws and make them apply equally to men and women. We are asking for women what every man enjoys through the mere accident of having been born a male, and no less.

"But," you ask, "what will happen to all of the laws that favor women? If laws are equal for men and women, how about support of family, dower, alimony? How can these be made equal?"

In making a research of the laws of the States as they relate to women, we have found that various States have laws that are equal for men and women in these respects. To take a few instances:

Support of spouse applies to husband and wife alike in Louisiana. A father and mother are equally liable for the support of their children in Colorado. Imprisonment for non-support of a family applies to both parents in Massachusetts. Dower and curtesy are equal in Iowa and Illinois. Alimony applies to both husband and wife in Iowa. Imprisonment for non-payment of alimony applies to women as well as to men in California. The age of consent for both boys and girls is the same in the State of Washington. So, you see, these laws can be equalized.

Then comes the question of what effect the Equal Rights amendment would have on children's pensions, so frequently miscalled mothers' or widows' pensions, and the Maternity and Infancy Act.

The Equal Rights amendment would not interfere with this legislation. The so-called mothers' pension is for the child and not for the mother. The Colorado law gives the pension to either parent who is responsible for the child and unable to support it.

The Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Act would not be affected by the Equal Rights amendment. This law provides for an appropriation from the United States Treasury to the several States "for the purpose of co-operating with them in promoting the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy." It charges the Children's Bureau with the administration of the act.

THEN comes the question of the effect of the Equal Rights Amendment on so-called "protective" labor laws for women. We call these laws "restrictive," not "protective."

Industrial legislation for women covers four types: First, seats for women in stores; second, prohibiting women from working in certain occupations; third, limiting their hours of work, and fourth, forbidding them to work at night.

The National Woman's Party is opposed to the exploitation of any human being in industry. It believes, however, that all industrial legislation should be based upon the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker. This standard of equality, which the Equal Rights Amendment would establish nationally, already exists in some parts of the United States or other countries.

For instance, the law in Florida requires seats for both men and women in stores.

California has in its Constitution a provision that no one shall be disqualified on account of sex from entering into or pursuing any lawful business vocation or profession.

Over thirty States have an 8-hour law for persons, men and women alike, in certain specified occupations.

Oregon has a 10-hour law for men and women alike in mills, factories, and manufacturing establishments.

The demand for a shorter work-day is based upon the need of leisure, health, and recreation. These needs bear no relation to sex, and laws which provide for a shorter work-day should be regardless of sex. As an example of what damage restrictive laws do when they apply to women alone, I shall give you one instance of how the 48-hour law for women has affected women in just one occupation in New York. This law went into effect in New York about a year ago. An employee of one of the chain store systems throughout the State has recently told us that before the passage of the 48-hour law for women, this chain system had women managers at the head of its chain of nearly one hundred stores. The women were very satisfactory. When the 48-hour law for women became effective, they were obliged gradually to weed out these women and replace them with men. This is very unfair to women, and women will not be able to get very far in chain store work while they are handicapped by this law.

IN Norway the regulation of night work has been applied to men and women alike.

The National Woman's Party believes that when night work is in operation, an adult woman should have the same right as a man to engage in it if she chooses. It is for her, not for others, to decide whether or not her earnings in such work compensate for the disturbance of normal routine. It is for her, not for others, to decide whether or not her private arrangements are better served by night work than by day work.

The Equal Rights Amendment would require that all industrial laws be made to apply to men and women alike, but the standards adopted would be left to the States.

Industrial laws, applying to women workers and not to men, are among the gravest discriminations against women. They close many doors of opportunity to women seeking employment, while women thrown out of work by their passage are invariably forced into harder, more poorly paid work, for which they must compete with one another.

This legislation, with its linking of women with children instead of with adults, began years ago in the transition stage of women's much-protested invasion of industry. Today, when women are an established and increasingly important part of our economic life, justice requires that legislation concerning them be on the same basis as that for their male competitors.

THREE or four generations of women worked seventy-five years by the indirect way for suffrage. State legislation is the indirect way to remove laws discriminating against women. The passage of the Equal Rights Amendment will be the next step forward for women. We ask

you to write to the National Woman's Party, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., for further information. When you have thought about this question, I feel sure that you will agree with us that the present position of women before the law is a most undignified one. Women, whether wage-earners or home-makers, cannot take their proper place as citizens until they have gained an equal status with men in the laws of our country, and a recognition of equal value in every field. When that is done, and not until then, men and women may make together their common contribution to the work of the world.

Japanese Women Seek Vote

JAPANESE women were not allowed, until 1911, to attend political gatherings nor to make political speeches. Even now women are not allowed to join political parties, and, of course, they cannot vote.

Since 1925, Japanese men, at least 25 years of age and residents of the same electoral district for a year, have had the parliamentary franchise.

Since 1926, Japanese men have had the right to vote for representatives of the local assemblies and are also eligible for election. The same age limit applies to local voting but the voters must be residents in the same city, town, or village for at least two years.

These rights do not, of course, apply to women. Indeed, women cannot be elected even to school boards, for these positions are open only to those who enjoy full citizenship. The petitions and demands for Equal Rights and citizenship for women have been presented regularly to the Imperial Diet for the last ten years. Once a bill giving women the right to join political parties passed through the Lower House, but that so far is the only taste of victory.

The Fusen Kakutoku Domei (The Women's Suffrage League of Japan) was founded in December, 1924, because there was no attention being paid to the question of women's suffrage, although there was much interest in the demand for universal manhood suffrage. The then existing women's organizations were all very small and powerless and the need for a stronger organization was very apparent.

The Fusen Kakutoku Domei has offices of its own, employs several clerks, and publishes a monthly organ, *Fusen*. Its membership has grown from 200 in 1924 to 1,014 in April, 1929. Most of the progressive presidents of girls' schools and colleges and many of the influential Japanese women are members.

In the special session of the Diet in May, 1928, three bills, women's suffrage, equal citizenship and the right of joining political parties, were proposed by each party, but because of lack of time, they were not even discussed. Hope after hope of the organization has been crushed. Once it seemed possible that the Government might propose the equal citizenship bill, but the Home Minister opposed it because he considered "Japanese women, as a whole, . . . not yet ready for it." Again it was proposed with the signature of more than 280 members of the House of Representatives, only to be defeated in a committee meeting because of the opposition of the Government. The Government has now promised to propose it at the next Diet.

The League is working hard for the political education of women. It interviewed the Minister of Education in July and petitioned for the addition of a course in civics in the girls' high schools. The League is studying this phase of education in the United States and other countries.

The League is also endeavoring to help women prepare for the time they shall have equal citizenship by choosing the best candidates in municipal elections and supporting them by speeches and letters of recommendation. It also studies the city governments and the city assemblies.

International Members Send Greetings

SEVERAL members of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party have written their regrets that they will be unable to attend the biennial convention to be held in Washington, D. C., December 6, 7, and 8.

Viscountess Rhondda, England, writes that her work on *Time and Tide,* her weekly journal, keeps her so busy that it is not possible for her to get away at this time of the year.

Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, another English member, writes, "I am extremely interested in the program of your convention and I wish I could be there in person to give you my greetings and warmest good wishes. However, this is quite impossible. I am most deeply committed to engagements here." Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence concludes, "My affectionate greetings to all your splendid comrades." She has been a visitor at National Woman's Party Hearquarters on several previous occasions.

Alison Neilans, also an English member, who is general sceretary of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, writes:

"I am sorry that it will not be possible for me to accept that invitation, although it would have given me very great pleasure to have taken part in the convention and to meet so many of you who are doing splendid work in the United States for the real equality of women."

Miss Neilans' organization has the significant slogan, "Nothing endures that is founded on injustice."

BLANCHE Z. DE BARALT of Switzerland writes that her duties will keep her in Europe for the present, and says:

"I wish, however, to be closely associated in spirit with your noble work and should be glad to be of any service to the cause if I can be useful at this end of the line."

Mme. de Baralt congratulates the Woman's Party on the acquisition of the "handsome new National Headquarters so generously donated by Mrs. Belmont."

E. Duchene, a French member, writes that she would be very happy to attend the convention if it were possible. She expresses great interest in the work of the Woman's Party, and says that she will send the convention a report on some of the work for economic freedom. She concludes with cordial wishes for the success of the meeting.

HALIDE EDIB, Turkish member of the International Advisory Council, writes:

"I am sincerely touched and honored by the invitation of the National Woman's Party to take part in your national convention in December.

"I am indeed sorry to say that my time is not my own and that I am not free to attend. Although it sounds as if I am failing in my part in this case as a member of your Advisory Council, your Party has all my sympathies and best wishes in its valiant and able contribution to the just mission of establishing equal human rights and chances. I believe that my American sisters are nearest the goal. Hence when you realize what you are struggling to attain, you will, I hope, go on with the same gallant effort to see that in less fortunate parts of the world, not only women, but men also get a fair deal and an equal human recognition from the world."

Mme. Edib asks that members of the Woman's Party serve as proxy for her at

the memorial in honor of Mrs. Pankhurst. and "honor her for me, too."

Clara Mulder van de Graaf-deBruijn, member from Holland, writes that her health will not permit her to make the voage to the United States in December.

She says further:

"Of course, I am and I stay on your side. Equal Rights for men and women we must have and the men ought to accept this situation. Your paper rejoices me every time I receive it, and then often when I read it I regret to be so old and not so healthy as I would like to be. Otherwise I would begin here in Holland to form a woman's Party. It is the only way to have our rights. . . .

"Will you allow me to use this opportunity to thank you for your kindness in sending me still every week EQUAL RIGHTS. It gives me a great pleasure to read it, and the more success you have, the more it delights me."

Germaine Malaterre-Sellier, a French member, writes that the program of the convention interests her greatly, but that she is unable to come to America this winter on account of work which keeps her in Paris. She and other French members also mention the low value of the franc as another thing which makes travel to the United States difficult.

"I ESPECIALLY approve," Mme. Malaterre-Sellier writes, "your noble thought of rendering homage to the memory of Mrs. Pankhurst; all women all over the world should remember all they owe to that valiant pioneer."

Mme. Malaterre-Sellier asks that greetings be transmitted to Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, national president of the Woman's Party, whom she knows and whose energy she admires.

Anita Augspurg and Lida Gustava Heymann, German members, write a joint letter, saying that they will be unable to come because important new international work is being inaugurated there at the same time. A conference is to be held in Berlin on November 28, one in Bremen on November 29, and one in Hamburg on December 2, with the last public meeting of the series being on December 3.

"As we have not money enough to fly to Washington with Zeppelin or Dornier, we could by no means be in time at your convention," they add. They conclude with best wishes for the success of the convention and assurances that "you will always find us in the first ranks when it goes for struggling for Equal Rights for women."

Press Comment

Ancient Fake of the "Equal Rights" Amendment

Labor, Washington, D. C., October 19, 1929.

THE National Woman's Party has started another drive for its misnamed "Equal Rights" Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

It is a weariness to the flesh and a vexation to the spirit that those who are working for women's welfare must again spend time and effort to expose that ancient fake; but needs must when the dev—the National Woman's Party—drives.

Anybody who knows anything worth while about the question knows that in industry and in some other directions, women need, not equality, but special consideration. Long hours of work, especially in a standing position, affect women more injuriously than men. So does night work, in addition to having other undesirable features. Women are more susceptible than men to practically all industrial poisons.

Recognizing these facts, and recognizing, moreover, that injuries to women are far more serious to the race than injuries to men, many States have passed laws to protect woman from these and other perils.

The "Equal Rights" Amendment of the Woman's Party would wipe out all these protective laws. It would abolish the laws prohibiting or regulating night work for women. It would repeal every law specially limiting women's hours of labor. It would wipe out all special protection against industrial poisons, and erase every statute prohibiting the employment of women at certain tasks.

All such laws would become unconstitutional the moment such a constitutional amendment was adopted, and the gains for womanhood, won by the unions in half a century of bitter struggle, would be lost overnight.

It is even probable that this precious amendment would wipe out all mothers' pensions laws in the same way. Motherhood is a function of sex, therefore such laws are "sex discrimination."

Every reactionary employer in the country would throw up his hat and shout "hurrah!" if this "Equal Rights" Amendment passed. Yet it comes up in the same form and with the same champions, year after year. One cannot help recalling the poet's remark about those—

"Who the happy profession of martyrdom take
Whenever it gives them a chance at a steak."

Women's Group Eyes County Instructor

Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Md., November 4, 1929.

THE Business and Professional Women's Council of the National Woman's Party, which was recently formed to crusade for Equal Rights for both sexes in business and the professions, let it be known today that it has its eye on a teacher in the Howard county schools who recently announced his engagement.

About a month ago the Howard County Board of Education adopted a resolution prohibiting the employment of women as teachers in the county schools after they marry. Miss Helen Elizabeth Brown, the president of the newly formed council, said its first move will be an attack on the resolution.

If necessary, she added, it will be tested in the courts.

"Of course," she said, "it was directed at women, but, acording to the Teachers' Equal Rights bill, passed in 1924, there can be no discrimination for or against any teacher on account of sex. Therefore, the resolution must apply to men as well as to women. We know of a young man teaching in Howard county whose engagement has been announced, and we are waiting to see what happens when he marries.

"At the present time, in Howard county, if a teacher marries she is immediately dismissed, and nine times out of ten her place is filled by a person less experienced and less qualified for the job. If this is true of women, it must be true also of men."

Alimony for men will get the attention of the new council when it holds its next meeting on Friday night, December 13, in the rooms of the Theosophic Society at 523 North Charles street. The speaker will be Miss Henrietta I. Hickman of the probation department.

Besides Miss Brown, other officers of the newly formed council are Miss Alma McAfee, vice-president; Miss LeClare Peach, recording secretary; Miss Louise C. Schuman, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Edith Henneman, treasurer.

Feminist Notes

Claims Jump Record

SHOETER VORESCOU of Leipzig claims the record parachute jump for women with a jump of 8,200 feet. She carried a sealed altitude indicator.

Nationality of Married Women

A MEETING of English organizations interested in the nationality of married women was held in London, July 24, at the instance of the National Council of Women.

The present position was explained by Chrystal Macmillan who stated that the present Prime Minister had signified agreement with the claims made that: (1) a British woman should not automatically lose her nationality on marriage with an alien; (2) a foreign woman marrying a British subject should not have British nationality imposed on her unless she applies to become a British subject; and (3) a married woman should have the right to naturalize, and not be classed with minors and lunatics. These principles have been approved on several occasions by the British House of Commons and in Dominion Parliaments, but inactivity has reigned and no action has been taken to remove the disabilities of which nobody apparently approves.

Strike for Equal Pay—and Win

TURKISH women were eminently successful in their fight for "equal pay for equal work" and won their point in their very first strike.

The strikers were 2,000 Anatolian peasant women, still wearing their veils. They were employed by the Turkish Forest Exploration Company, and they struck because they received only 25 cents a day, half of the wages paid the men employes.

They demanded wages equal to the men's, and not only got them, but also got their employers' promise to cease economic distinction between the sexes in the future.

Feminist Actress

SYBIL THORNDIKE, eminent actress, addressed the Edinburgh Equal Citizenship Club recently. She was introduced by Dr. S. E. S. Mair, a great-granddaughter of Sarah Siddons, who declared that Miss Thorndike had always stood for equality between men and women and had helped the woman suffrage movement in its early days. Men and women in the theatrical profession are on a basis of exact equality, she said.

First Eskimo Trained Nurse

THE first Eskimo woman to train as a nurse has traveled from Greenland to study hospital methods in England.

Can't Kill Wives in Wisconsin

THE unwritten code which is said to permit a husband to kill his unfaithful wife when she is found with another man is not law in Wisconsin, the Wisconsin State Supreme Court held November 5. The decision was in the appeal of Louis Marvin Payne, sentenced to State prison for second degree murder, for killing his wife.

Payne, a Milwaukee worker, who had recently come from Georgia, found his wife with a friend, Fate Palfrey, in his flat in a Milwaukee rooming house. He killed the woman and injured Palfrey.

The man was found guilty in Milwaukee Municipal Court and sentenced to twenty years by Judge George A. Shaughnessy.

William B. Rubin, his attorney, appealed to the Supreme Court and contended the killing of a wife and paramour at apprehension in an adulterous act is justifiable under all laws of past history.

Justice Walter C. Owen, in his opinion today, asserted this ancient law is repudiated by the Anglo-Saxon race and an English Court has never held "that an outraged husband may take the law into his own hands and slay except in the State of Texas."

Woman Wins First Prize

WOMEN won first and third prize in the eleventh annual O. Henry Memorial Short-Story Award for the best short stories by American writers published in American magazines during the past year. And although the second prize winner was written by a man, judging from its title, it was about women.

Dorothy Parker won the first prize of $500 with "Big Blonde," and Katherine Brush won the $100 third prize with her "Him and Her." Sidney Howard's story, "The Homesick Ladies," won second prize of $250.

Rejects Prize for Men Only

STANDING by its belief in Equal Rights for women and all religions, Oxford University has rejected a legacy of 800 pounds to be used as a prize.

The bequest was left the university by the late Dr. J. M. Walker, once a scholar of Wadham College, and the income was to provide an annual prize for an essay on church history to be competed for by "male" members of the university who were also members of the Church of England.

In proposing a formal rejection of the legacy, Dr. Pember, warden of All Souls' College of the university, said that the policy of the university had been for some years to open competitions to women as well as men, particularly for university scholarships, and that the restriction of the prize to members of the Church of England was also opposed to the university policies.

Golf Club for Women Only

FIVE years ago a group of twenty prominent men of Washington, D. C., started the exclusive Burning Tree Country Club and it has become the stag stronghold of the masculine leaders of the Nation. No women are allowed on its golf links at any time, nor on the grounds save on very rare occasions.

Now the wives of these men, and other prominent Washington women, are beginning to regard this club as a slight to their ideal of Equal Rights. Twelve women have organized and opened the National Women's Country Club, probably the first of its kind in America, perhaps in the world. It is owned, operated, and financed entirely by women and no men are to be allowed membership. There will be provisions for masculine guests, but they will be invited very infrequently. It is not yet decided whether to have feminine caddies or not. The club has an immense swimming pool, tennis courts. and riding stables, in addition to the golf links.

The club is located in the historic old Montgomery Country Club house, in Montgomery County, Maryland, near Washington. The organizers include: Lady Isabella Howard, wife of the British Ambassador; Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Mrs. Robert P. Lamont, Mrs. William E. Borah, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Mrs. Virginia White Speel, Natalie Summer Lincoln, Mrs. Henry Price Wright, and several others.

Equality in Municipal Service

THE Executive Committee of the Women's Freedom League (England) has asked all branches and members of the League in districts where Town Council elections are being held in November to put the following questions to candidates:

"Will you, if elected—

"1. Urge the appointment of women police with the same powers and status as men police, and, whenever there are women on your Council, the appointment of women to the Watch Committee?

"2. Oppose the compulsory retirement on their marriage of women employed by the Council?

"3. Support the opening of all posts

under the Council to men and women on equal terms?

"4. Support the inclusion of women in the provisions of any scheme of training or relief devised by your Council for the unemployed?

"5. Press for the appointment of an increased number of medical women in the public health departments of local authorities, and in particular in the municipal hospitals, mental, general, or special, which will be available for the general public?"

Maybe Travelers Prefer Red

THE Associated Press reports the following defeat of one economic venture of women in Japan:

"There are limits, in Japan at least, to the invasion of men's occupations by female workers.

"Women who tried to work alongside men as porters in the Osaka Railway Station found they had over-reached themselves and after a 10-month trial have given up the unequal struggle.

"A group of hakubo (white caps), as the women were called, nattily uniformed in blue serge skirts and jackets with smart little white headgear, were given permits to compete with the akabo (red caps), or male porters, for passengers' luggage.

"The theory was that the women would be useful in helping female travelers, invalids or the aged. The red caps, an ungallant crew, showed them no favors. The women's earnings fell to almost nothing, and one by one they gave up.

"It is noted, however, that women coolies still coal the ships at Nagaki, while millions of others toil in the muck of the rice paddies."

Japanese Feminist Magazine

JOSHI SANSEI KYOKAI, the Woman Suffrage Association of Japan, is now publishing its own Feminist magazine.

Kikuko Yomane of the organization writes to the National Woman's Party:

"We are very much pleased that you are making your utmost in the fight for Feminism, and think you will take great interest to know that we have also exerted ourselves for the same purpose in this country."

For Congress

ANNE MONAHAN WENDT of Wausau, Wisconsin, is busy preparing for her candidacy in 1930 as Congresswoman from the Eighth Wisconsin Congressional District. The first announcement of her coming campaign was made during a recent War Mothers' convention in Wisconsin.

The present Congressman for the eighth district is Edward Everts Browne of Waupaca, Wisconsin, who has served nine consecutive terms in the House of Representatives.

First Woman Sheriff for Georgia

MRS. E. H. DORMINY stands an excellent chance of being elected sheriff of Ben Hill County, Georgia, to succeed her husband, who died recently, the New York *Times* reports. If elected, she will be Georgia's first woman sheriff.

The sheriff's duties are not as arduous as they once were, the *Times* says. The sheriff no longer has to hang condemned prisoners, for example.

Mrs. Dorminy has already served as sheriff for several months while her husband was ill.

Enters Family Engineering Firm

JUDITH DENMAN has completed her studies at Cambridge and intends to enter the great engineering firm which was controlled by her grandfather, the late Lord Cowdray.

News from the Field

Headquarters Busy

FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES of the house furnishing and remodeling committee was in Washington on November 6 assisting in getting settled in Alva Belmont House, the new Woman's Party headquarters at 144 B Street N. E.

Mrs. Richard Wainwright, a Washington member of the committee, is on the job daily attending to details of moving.

The new home of the Equal Rights movement already seems to have settled down to the regular routine, and its spacious halls and rooms are most attractively furnished.

Dean Goodrich Next Radio Speaker

ANNIE GOODRICH, Dean of the Yale University School of Nursing and co-chairman with Lavinia Dock of the Nurses' Council of the National Woman's Party, will speak over the Woman's Party's radio hook-up on November 20. Her subject will be "Women in the Nursing Profession."

The program will be heard from 5 to 5.15 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, over the National Broadcasting Company's "blue network" and associated stations. In addition to the basic network and the fourteen associated stations listed last week in EQUAL RIGHTS, the following stations have taken on the programs: KGO, Oakland, California; KHQ, Spokane, Washington; and KGW, Portland, Oregon.

Bascom Slemp of the Republican National Committee spoke November 13 on "Opportunities for Women in Politics."

Honoring a Pioneer

ON November 12 the anniversary of the birth of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Equal Rights pioneer, representatives of the National Woman's Party placed a wreath on the statue of the Feminist pioneers in the crypt of the United States Capitol. With Elizabeth Cady Stanton in this group are Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony.

Doctor-Suffrage-Worker Dies

DR. SARAH HUNT LOCKREY, gynecologist, died in Philadelphia on November 9 at the age of 66 years. Dr. Lockrey worked with the National Woman's Party for suffrage, and in August, 1918, was sentenced to fifteen days in District of Columbia jail for taking part in the famous Lafayette Square meeting.

Dr. Lockrey was a graduate of Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and served as an interne and later as head of the gynecological clinic of the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia. She was a surgeon at the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women and Children.

The degree of Fellow of the American College of Surgery was conferred upon Dr. Lockrey in 1914.

Dr. Lockrey was chairman of her congressional district for the National Woman's Party.

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EMMA WOLD, *Treasurer*
NETTIE TRAIL, C. P. A., *Auditor*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to October 15, 1929, $1,640,517.19.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, October 16 to 31, 1929:

Emma Wold, Ore	$10.00
Mrs. Dwight Clark, D. C	50.00
Dr. Caroline Jones, D. C	1.00
Miss Julia Bland, D. C	1.00
Miss Fidelia Jewett, Cal	10.00
William Coyne, Del	50.00
Miss A. Marguerite Smith, Mass	100.00
Mrs. Alice Belin duPont, Del	50.00
Mrs. Caroline Bean Binyon, D. C	1.00
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y	100.00
Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, N. Y	250.00
Mrs. Elizabeth T. Kent, Cal	100.00
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C	25.00
Mrs. Georgie Yeatman, Pa	100.00
Miss Naomi Trotter, D. C	1.00
Dividend from Endowment Fund	8.00
Refunds	3.41
Sale of furniture	95.00
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	235.69
Total receipts, October 16 to 31, 1929	$1,191.69
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to October 31, 1929	$1,641,708.29

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